Match each example with the correct term.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | the number of rabbits born this year is greater than the number that died | a. | density |
| 2. | all the armadillos in the Austin, Texas | b. | dispersion |
| 3. | There are 25 tadpoles per cubic liter of water in the pond | c. | growth rate |
| 4. | Flamingos are evenly distributed in the shallow lake | d. | population |
| 5. | Bacteria can produce more offspring per month than a deer | e. | reproductive potential |

Match each example with the correct type of population regulation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Canadian lynx preying on snowshoe hare | a. | density dependent |
| 2. | a tornado | b. | density independent |
| 3. | chronic wasting disease in deer |  |  |
| 4. | an earthquake |  |  |
| 5. | lack of krill in the ocean for whales |  |  |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | Even, clumped, and random are ways of describing population (**density, dispersion**). |
| 2. | (**Carrying capacity, exponential growth**) is determined by the supply of the most limiting resource. |
| 3. | When deer were introduced to an island in Lake Superior where they had no predators and plenty of food. Therefore, they initially experienced (**linear, exponential**) growth. |
| 4. | Organisms such as humans and elephants have (**high, low**) reproductive potential. |
| 5. | If 50 bears are born and 52 die, the population has a (**positive, negative**) growth rate. |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | Mistletoe on a spruce tree is an example of (**predation, parasitism**). |
| 2. | Ants and the acacia tree have a (**mutualistic, commensalistic**) relationship because both organisms benefit. |
| 3. | An interaction in which both organisms are negatively affected is (**predation, competition**). |
| 4. | An organism’s home, essential resources, and interactions with other species are part of its (**habitat, niche**). |
| 5. | In a (**commensalistic, parasitic**) relationship neither organism is harmed. |

Match each relationship with the correct description.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | both organisms benefit | a. | competition |
| 2. | one organism benefits and the other is killed | b. | mutualism |
| 3. | one organism benefits and the other is unaffected | c. | parasitism |
| 4. | both organisms are harmed | d. | commensalism |
| 5. | one organism benefits and the other is weakened | e. | predation |